

## Exhibit A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
OCALA DIVISION

WALTER J. LAWRENCE,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

Case No. 5:07-cv-408-Oc-10GRJ

GENERAL MOTORS HOURLY-RATE  
EMPLOYEES PENSION PLAN,  
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION,

Defendant.

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**ORDER**

Plaintiff Walter J. Lawrence, proceeding *pro se*, is a beneficiary and participant in the General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan (the “GM Plan”). Lawrence alleges that the GM Plan and its Plan Administrator, General Motors Corporation (“GMC”) violated his rights under the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. § 1001 *et seq* (“ERISA”), when GMC and the GM Plan reduced Lawrence’s monthly pension benefits to recoup an accidental overpayment.

Lawrence has filed two motions for summary judgment (Docs. 35, 68), and the Defendants have filed a cross-motion for summary judgment (Doc. 51), to which the Parties have filed responses and reply briefs. The Parties have also filed a host of other assorted motions, all of which are ripe for disposition. As discussed in more detail below, the Court concludes that Lawrence’s motions for summary judgment are

due to be denied, the GM Plan's cross-motion for summary judgment is due to be granted, and all other motions are due to be denied.

### **Undisputed Material Facts and Procedural History**

#### **I. Undisputed Material Facts**

Lawrence was a 31-year hourly-employee of GMC. As such, he was a member of the International Union, United Auto Workers, and his terms and conditions of employment were governed by the GM-UAW Collective Bargaining Agreements and their supplements. Lawrence retired from GMC in 1993, and he began receiving monthly pension benefits under the GM Plan as of March 1, 1993. The Plan Administrator and Named Fiduciary for the GM Plan is GMC.

#### **A. The Terms of the Plan**

At the time Lawrence began receiving pension benefits, the terms and conditions of his benefits were governed by the Supplemental Agreement Covering Pension Plan to the GM-UAW Contract dated September 17, 1990, which was collectively bargained by and between GMC and the Union. (See Doc. 59, pp. 91, 160, 175). Section 3(a) of the 1990 Supplemental Agreement, entitled "Board of Administration" established a six member central Board of Administration (three members appointed by GMC and three appointed by the Union) to transact the "necessary business" of the GM Plan, and established a four-member quorum requirement. (Id.). Section 3(c) established that the Board "shall work out matters" including "the procedures for reviewing applications

for pensions;” “the handling of complaints regarding the determination of age, service credits, and computation of benefits;” and “procedures for making appeals to the Board.” (Doc. 59, p. 180). The 1900 Supplemental Agreement further provided that “[t]here shall be no appeal from any ruling by the Board which is within its authority. Each such ruling shall be final and binding on the Union and its members, the employee or employees involved, and on the Corporation.” (Id., p. 179).

The Summary Plan Description covering the GM Plan dated September 17, 1990 also discussed the Board of Administration’s authority in resolving pension disputes:

If you do not agree with a GM decision that has been made with respect to (1) your age, (2) the amount of your credited service, or (3) the computation of your benefits, you may appeal this decision to your local pension committee. If (1) the local pension committee is unable to agree on your appeal, or (2) the committee agrees but you do not, your case may be referred to the GM-UAW Pension Board of Administration. If the Board members fail to agree, the Board may appoint an impartial chairman to resolve the dispute. The decision of the (1) Board, or (2) impartial chairman, will be binding on all parties.

GMC and the Union later enacted a new Supplemental Agreement Covering Pension Plan to the GM-UAW Contract dated September 18, 2003 (Doc. 59, p. 1). The 2003 Supplemental Agreement contains a similar Section 3(a), establishing a six member Board of Administration under the same terms and conditions as before, and a similar Section 3(c) authorizing the Board to resolve pension disputes and appeals (Id., pp. 8-9, 11). Section 3(a)(9) further provides:

There shall be no appeal from any ruling by the Board which is within its authority. Each such ruling shall be final and binding on the Union and its

members, the employee or employees involved, and on the Corporation, subject only to the arbitrary and capricious standard of judicial review.

(Id., p. 9).

The 2003 Supplement Agreement also contains a detailed Appeals Procedure:

1. Any employee who disputes a determination with respect to such employee's (i) age, (ii) credited service under the Pension Plan, (iii) computation of pension benefits or supplements under the Pension Plan, (iv) partial or complete suspension of supplements, or (v) whether such employee is engaged in gainful employment except for purposes of rehabilitation, may file with the Center a written claim on form BA 1, "Employee Claim to Pension Committee." Such claim shall be filed within 60 days, including the 60th day, of receipt of such determination.
2. In all cases where the employee has filed a claim on form BA 1, the Pension Committee shall review such claim with the employee, return one copy of form BA 1 to the employee with a written answer to the claim and, if the claim is rejected the reason therefor.
3. If the employee is not satisfied with the answer, such employee may request the Pension Committee, in writing on form BA 1, to refer the case to the Board for decision. Such claim shall be filed with the Pension Committee within 60 days, including the 60th day, of the employee's receipt of such answer. The Pension Committee shall then forward form BA 1, with material pertinent to the case and the answer to the employee's claim, to the Board.
4. If the Pension Committee should fail to agree upon the disposition of any application or authorization, or of any claim filed by an employee, the case shall be referred to the Board for determination on form BA 2, "Notice of Appeal to Board of Administration." A written signed statement setting forth all the facts and circumstances surrounding the case, and any material pertinent to the case, shall accompany the referral. Such statement may be submitted jointly by the members of the Pension Committee or separate signed statements may be submitted provided such statements are exchanged by the Pension Committee members prior to being submitted to the Board.

5. All material with respect to cases referred to the Board shall be submitted in duplicate and shall be mailed to the Secretary, Pension Board of Administration, Mail Code 482-B37-A68, General Motors Global Headquarter, 200 Renaissance Center, P.O. Box 200, Detroit, Michigan 48265-2000.

6. The Board shall advise the Pension Committee in writing of the disposition of any case referred to the Board by the Pension Committee. The Pension Committee shall forward a copy of such disposition to the employee.

7. Forms BA 1 and BA 2 for each appeal must be requested from the Secretary, Pension Board of Administration, Mail Code 482-B37-A68, General Motors Global Headquarter, 200 Renaissance Center, P.O. Box 200, Detroit, Michigan 48265-2000.

(Doc. 59, pp. 72-73).

Both the 1990 and 2003 Supplemental Agreements contain virtually identical provisions prohibiting the alienation of a beneficiary's pension benefits.

The pension fund shall not in any manner be liable for or subject to the debts or liabilities of any employee, separated employee, retired employee, pensioner or surviving spouse. No right, benefit, pension or supplement at any time under the Plan shall be subject in any manner to alienation, sale, transfer, assignment, pledge or encumbrances of any kind except in accord with provisions of a Qualified Domestic Relations Order within the meaning of I.R.C. Section 414(p). If any person shall attempt to, or shall, alienate, sell, transfer, assign, pledge or otherwise encumber accrued rights, benefits, pensions or supplements under the Plan or any part thereof, or if by reason of bankruptcy or other event happening at any time such benefits would otherwise be received or enjoyed by anyone else, the Corporation may terminate the interest of such employee, pensioner or surviving spouse in any such benefit and instruct the trustee to hold or apply it to or for the benefit of such employee, pensioner or surviving spouse, spouse, children or other dependents, or any of them as the Corporation may instruct; provided, however, that any pensioner, or surviving spouse, entitled to a monthly benefit under the Plan:

. . . .

(b) will have Federal and state income tax withheld pursuant to Federal and state statutes or regulations unless, only with respect to Federal income tax, elected otherwise by submitting to the Corporation authorization and direction acceptable to the Corporation.

. . . .

(e) may have amounts of not less than \$80.00 but in no event more than 10% of the retired employee's monthly pension, withheld to repay any outstanding overpayment owing to any benefit plan of the Corporation, pursuant to written authorization and direction acceptable to the Corporation.<sup>1</sup>

(Doc. 59, pp. 47-48, 212-13).

#### **B. The Reduction in Lawrence's Benefits**

In April 1999, GMC received a Notice of Levy from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") stating that Lawrence had unpaid federal income taxes for the tax years 1980 through 1994 in the total amount of \$267,928.91 (Doc. 59, p. 300). Based on the levy, the Defendants began remitting all of Lawrence's monthly pension benefits to the IRS, resulting in a monthly payment to Lawrence of \$0.00. There is no evidence that Lawrence ever contested this levy from 1999 until June 2007.

The Defendants continued to remit Lawrence's monthly pension benefit to the IRS through the end of 2004 without incident. In January 2005, the GM Plan switched claims administrators from Electronic Data Systems Corporation ("EDS") to Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, Inc. ("Fidelity"). Due to an apparent

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<sup>1</sup>The 1990 Supplemental Agreement listed a minimum withheld amount of \$40.00.

mis-communication between EDS and Fidelity, Lawrence's monthly pension benefit in the amount of \$1,121.70 was restored to him. However, at the same time, Fidelity continued to remit a monthly payment in the amount of \$1,099.50 to the IRS. This resulted in the Defendants making payments to the IRS to reduce Lawrence's tax liabilities without concurrently reducing the pension benefits paid to Lawrence. This "double payment" continued for 30 months from January 2005 through June 2007. By that time, Lawrence had accrued an overpayment in the amount of \$32,985.00 (30 months x \$1,099.50). (Doc. 59, p. 234).

On May 14, 2007, after the Defendants discovered this error, the GM Benefits & Services Center sent a letter to Lawrence informing him that his monthly pension benefits had not been adjusted to account for the tax levy amount of \$1,099.50 per month, and that there was a total overpayment amount of \$32,985.00 (Doc. 59, p. 241). The letter further stated "[b]ecause the Plan is an ERISA qualified Plan, we are required to collect overpayments and return them to the Plan's Trust Fund." (Id.). Accordingly, the letter informed Lawrence that as of July 1, 2007, his monthly benefit (which at the time was \$1,045.50) would be reduced to \$0.00 to recoup the overpayment. The letter also provided a toll free number for Lawrence to call if he had any questions.

Lawrence's monthly benefits were indeed reduced to \$0.00 effective July 1, 2007. In a letter dated September 5, 2007, the GM Benefits & Services Center wrote to Lawrence informing him that as of October 1, 2007, his monthly pension benefit



would be \$837.50, and that beginning on that date, the Defendants would only reduce his monthly benefit by 50% (\$418.75) to continue their recoupment of the overpayment. (Doc. 59, pp. 237-38; Doc. 50, Ex. A). The letter stated that Lawrence would receive a monthly payment of \$418.75 from October 1, 2007 through March 1, 2014, and on April 1, 2014 he would receive a payment of \$515.00. At that point, the Defendants would have recovered the entire overpayment and Lawrence's monthly benefit of \$837.50 would be restored in full. The letter again concluded with a toll free number for Lawrence to call if he had any questions.

**C. Lawrence's Attempts to Appeal the Reduction in his Benefits**

Upon receipt of the May 14, 2007 letter concerning the \$32,985.00 overpayment, Lawrence engaged in several attempts to challenge the decision to reduce his monthly benefits, with no success.

By letter dated June 16, 2007, Lawrence wrote to the General Motors Benefits & Service Center and to GMC as Plan Administrator challenging the Defendants' decision to reduce his monthly pension benefits as laid out in the May 14, 2007 letter. (Doc 59, pp. 253-327). Lawrence's letter, which consisted of 45 pages of argument and 23 exhibits, was entitled "Notice of Administrative Claim and Appeal of the Decision of The General Motors Corp. Decision Dated May 14, 2007." (Id., p. 253). The letter stated that "[t]his is my attempt to exhaust my administrative remedies under the Supplemental Agreement Covering the GM/UAW pension Plan that was in effect

at the time that I retired on March 1, 1993.” (Id.). In the letter, Lawrence attacked the validity of the original 1999 IRS Notice of Levy, and the Defendants’ authority to recover overpayments by reducing his monthly pension benefits.

Lawrence sent this letter via certified mail. There is no dispute that the Defendants received the letter. However, there is no evidence that anyone from the GM Plan or GMC ever responded to the letter.

On June 25, 2007, Lawrence sent a second 54-page letter plus exhibits to the General Motors Benefits & Service Center and GMC (Doc. 59, pp. 328-411). This second letter, entitled “Amended and Supplemental Notice of Administrative Claim and Appeal of the Decision of the General Motors Corp. Decision Dated May 14, 2007” again challenged the decision to reduce his monthly pension benefits to recoup the \$32,985.00 overpayment. The second letter also reiterated that Lawrence was attempting to exhaust his administrative remedies under the Supplemental Agreement. (Id., p. 329).

The General Motors Benefits & Services Center responded to Lawrence’s June 25, 2007 letter on July 11, 2007 (Doc. 59, p. 239). The Center simply repeated the fact that Lawrence had received an overpayment in the amount of \$32,985.00, and reiterated the terms by which his monthly benefits would be reduced until the Plan recouped the overpayment. The Center did not acknowledge that Lawrence was attempting to exhaust his administrative remedies and/or dispute the reduction in his

monthly benefits, and did not provide Lawrence with any guidance as to how he could further pursue his administrative remedies.

Lawrence wrote to the General Motors Benefits & Services Center again on June 20, 2007, requesting a copy of the Supplemental Agreement in effect on the date he retired from GMC (Doc. 59, p. 252a). On July 2, 2007, the Center responded, instructing Lawrence to contact his Union Benefit Representative or Retiree Relations to obtain the document. (Doc. 59, p. 240).

On July 10, 2007, Lawrence wrote to the Plan Administrator requesting copies of the Summary Plan Description, latest annual report, the collective bargaining agreement in effect in 1993, and any other documents under which the GM Plan was established and operated (Doc. 59, pp. 245-46). On July 30, 2007, Preston M. Crabill, Director, Pension & Savings Plans for GMC responded to Lawrence's request, and provided Lawrence with a copy of the GM Hourly-Rate Employee Pension Plan and the Summary Plan Description for GM Hourly Retirees and Eligible Survivors (Doc. 59, p. 244).

On July 11, 2007, Lawrence sent a third letter to the General Motors Benefits & Services Center and GMC, entitled "Amended and Supplemental Notice of Administrative Claim and Appeal of the Decision of the General Motors Corp. Decision Dated May 14, 2007" (Doc. 59, pp. 412-550). The letter again stated that Lawrence was attempting to exhaust his administrative remedies and appeal the decision to reduce his monthly benefits to account for the overpayment. The letter consisted of

106 pages of argument attacking the IRS levy and the Defendants' authority to recover overpayments.

There is no evidence that anyone from either the General Motors Benefits & Services Center or GMC responded to Lawrence's July 11, 2007 letter. Lawrence then filed suit in this Court 90 days later.

## II. Procedural History

Lawrence filed his original complaint against the GM Plan and GMC on October 9, 2007 (Doc. 1). He filed an amended complaint on February 29, 2008 (Doc. 47) alleging three claims against the Defendants: (1) a claim under 29 U.S.C. §§ 1056 and 1132(a)(1)(B) to recover the benefits the Defendants have recouped for the overpayment to Lawrence (Count I); (2) a claim against GMC as Plan Administrator for breach of fiduciary duty pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3) (Count II); and (3) a claim against GMC as Plan Administrator for failure to provide Lawrence with copies of the Plan documents upon request pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(c)(1) (Count III).<sup>2</sup> Lawrence seeks monetary damages in the amount of the recouped benefits, liquidated damages, attorney's fees, and costs.

On February 13, 2008, the United States Magistrate Judge held a case management conference. At that hearing, the Magistrate Judge directed the Parties

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<sup>2</sup>Although Lawrence does not specify which Defendants are the subject of each claim, it is clear that Counts II and III can only be brought against GMC in its role as Plan Administrator and plan fiduciary.

to file memoranda concerning the appropriate standard of review for Lawrence's ERISA claims, and whether Lawrence was entitled to discovery (Doc. 37). After a review of the Parties' submissions (Docs. 45, 50), the Magistrate Judge determined that the appropriate standard of review for this case is the arbitrary and capricious standard, and that Lawrence was not entitled to any discovery outside of the administrative record (Doc. 71). The Defendants filed the administrative record on April 1, 2008. (Doc. 59).

In addition to the standard of review dispute, the Parties have filed cross motions for summary judgment (Docs. 35, 51, 68), and Lawrence has moved to strike two of the Defendants' affirmative defenses (Doc. 65, 79). Lawrence has also filed assorted motions seeking to challenge the IRS levy (Doc. 81), for sanctions against the Defendants (Doc. 88), to reconsider the Magistrate Judge's Order on discovery and the standard of review (Doc. 76), and a motion for recusal based on this Court's delay in ruling on Lawrence's motions (Doc. 90). In response, the Defendants have filed several motions to strike (Docs. 74, 80, 83). All of these motions have been responded to and are ripe for disposition.

Before the Court reached the merits of these motions, GMC filed a Notice of Bankruptcy stating that on June 1, 2009, GMC filed a voluntary petition for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (Doc. 93). As such, all claims against GMC, and all further proceedings involving GMC in this case are stayed

pursuant to the automatic stay provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 362(a). Therefore, the Court will proceed only on those claims and motions involving the GMC Plan.<sup>3</sup>

### **Summary Judgment Standard**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(c)(2), the entry of summary judgment is appropriate only when the Court is satisfied that “the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” In applying this standard, the Court must examine the materials on file and record evidence “in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” Samples on Behalf of Samples v. Atlanta, 846 F.2d 1328, 1330 (11th Cir. 1988). As the Supreme Court held in Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986), the moving party bears the initial burden of establishing the nonexistence of a triable issue of fact. If the movant

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<sup>3</sup>The only claim asserted against the GMC Plan is Count I – the claim for recovery of benefits under § 1132(a)(1)(B). The Court is aware that in this Circuit claims under § 1132(a)(1)(B) for an award of benefits are normally considered claims for equitable relief, which may only be brought against the Plan Administrator. Hunt v. Hawthorne Assoc., Inc., 119 F.3d 888, 907-08 (11th Cir. 1997). However, this is not such a claim. Lawrence is not seeking an order enjoining GMC or any other entity to award him continuing benefits or to declare that Lawrence is qualified for or entitled to pension benefits. Rather, Lawrence is alleging that the GM Plan’s temporary reduction of his existing monthly pension benefits to recover an accidental overpayment of \$32,985.00 violates his rights under 29 U.S.C. § 1056, and is seeking recovery of the precise amounts withheld plus interest (See Doc. 47, p. 13). This is clearly a claim for monetary or legal relief, which can be readily calculated and “shall be enforceable only against the plan as an entity and shall not be enforceable against any other person . . . .” 29 U.S.C. § 1132(d)(2). Indeed, in the converse situation where a Plan seeks to recoup benefits overpayments, such claims are brought by the Plan itself and are considered claims for legal relief. See International Painters and Allied Trades Industry Pension Fund v. Aragones, 642 F. Supp. 2d 1329 (M.D. Fla. 2008). Thus Lawrence’s challenge to the Plan’s recoupment actions against him is also a claim for legal relief. Count I may therefore proceed in this Court and is not impacted by GMC’s bankruptcy stay.

is successful on this score, the burden of production shifts to the non-moving party who must then come forward with “sufficient evidence of every element that he or she must prove.” Rollins v. Techsouth, 833 F.2d 1525, 1528 (11th Cir. 1987). The non-moving party may not simply rest on the pleadings, but must use affidavits, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or other admissible evidence to demonstrate that a material fact issue remains to be tried. Celetex, 477 U.S. at 324. See also Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)(2). The party opposing a motion for summary judgment must rely on more than conclusory statements or allegations unsupported by facts. Evers v. Gen. Motors Corp., 770 F.2d 984, 986 (11th Cir. 1985) (“conclusory allegations without specific supporting facts have no probative value”).

The material facts of this case are not in dispute and are established by the Administrative Record. The only remaining issues are questions of law. Accordingly, disposition of this case by summary judgment is appropriate.

### **Discussion**

Lawrence’s claim against the GM Plan for recovery of benefits under §1132(a)(1)(B) is premised on his argument that the GM Plan improperly reduced his monthly benefits both to satisfy the IRS levy and to recover the overpayment to Lawrence, in violation of the terms of the GM Plan and the anti-alienation provisions of 29 U.S.C. § 1056.<sup>4</sup> This claim fails for several reasons.

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<sup>4</sup>29 U.S.C. § 1056 dictates the form and payment of pension benefits. As it pertains to this  
(continued...)

I. The Standard of Review

Before the Court can address the merits, the Court must first resolve a continuing dispute over the appropriate standard of review. On May 12, 2008, the Magistrate Judge concluded, based on the relevant language of the 2003 Supplemental Agreement, that the standard of review in this case is the arbitrary and capricious standard (Doc. 71). Since that ruling, Lawrence has filed numerous motions and other papers challenging the Magistrate Judge's decision, and asserting that the standard of review should be either *de novo* or "deemed exhausted."<sup>5</sup>

In Firestone Fire & Rubber Co. v. Bruch, 489 U.S. 101 (1989), the Supreme Court held that review of ERISA claims under the arbitrary and capricious standard is appropriate where "the benefit plan gives the administrator or fiduciary discretionary authority to determine eligibility for benefits or to construe the terms of the plan." 489 U.S. at 115. See also Slomcenski v. Citibank, N.A., 432 F.3d 1271, 1279 (11th Cir. 2005); Shaw v. Connecticut General Life Ins. Co., 353 F.3d 1276, 1282 (11th Cir.

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<sup>4</sup>(...continued)

case, § 1056 mandates that "[e]ach pension plan shall provide that benefits provided under the plan may not be assigned or alienated." § 1056(d)(1). However, a plan participant may voluntarily enter into a revocable assignment of his or her pension benefits not to exceed 10% of any benefit payment. § 1056(d)(2).

<sup>5</sup>Lawrence apparently derived this "deemed exhausted" standard from an ERISA regulation stating that where a Plan does not provide a reasonable procedure to appeal benefits decisions, or does not follow those procedures, the Court may "deem" any appeal to be "exhausted" and the beneficiary may immediately proceed to litigation. See 29 C.F.R. §2560.501-1(l). This regulation does not relate to or impact the law governing standards of review for ERISA benefits claims.



2003). The 2003 Supplemental Agreement – the Agreement in effect at the time the decision was made to collect the overpayment from Lawrence’s monthly benefits<sup>6</sup> – clearly delegates to the Board of Administration the responsibility for considering appeals from decisions concerning benefits, and that such decisions are binding and enforceable. (Doc. 59, pp. 9, 11). The 2003 Supplemental Agreement also explicitly states that the decisions of the Board are to be reviewed under the “arbitrary and capricious standard of judicial review.” (Doc. 59, p. 9).

Lawrence mistakenly refers to the anti-alienation provisions of the GM Plan and other provisions concerning the Board’s lack of authority to modify the terms of the GM Plan and/or the Supplemental Agreement, and argues that the absence of any language in those particular sections giving the Board discretion necessarily mandates a *de novo* standard of review. However, Lawrence ignores Sections 3(a) and 3(c) of the 2003 Supplemental Agreement which clearly give the Board the authority to render decisions concerning pension benefits – without qualification – and states that the decisions of the Board are final and non-appealable.

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<sup>6</sup>Lawrence urges the Court to limit its consideration to the language in the 1990 Supplemental Agreement, which was in effect at the time Lawrence began receiving pension benefits. However, the 1999 Supplemental Agreement was superseded by the 2003 Supplemental Agreement – which was created through the collective bargaining process between GMC and the Union and is binding on both sides. (Doc. 59, pp. 6-7). Therefore, the 2003 Supplemental Agreement – the plan that was in effect at the time the decision being challenged was made – governs this case. In any event, this is largely a distinction without a difference as the 1990 Supplemental Agreement also affords the Board of Administration with discretionary authority, and states that all rulings by the Board are final and binding on the Union and GMC (Doc. 59, p. 179).

The language contained in the Agreement concerning the Board's authority is clear and unambiguous, and under applicable Eleventh Circuit precedent, mandates the application of the arbitrary and capricious standard of review. Moreover, the Sixth Circuit has considered this exact language and held that the proper standard of review is arbitrary and capricious. See Lord v. General Motors Corp., 39 F.3d 1182, 1994 WL 592944 at \*\* 1-2 (6th Cir. 1994); Roberson v. General Motors Corp., Detroit Diesel Allison Div., 801 F.2d 176, 179-180 (6th Cir. 1986). Accordingly, the Court will review the decision to reduce Lawrence's monthly benefits using the arbitrary and capricious standard of review. The portions of Lawrence's summary judgment motions addressing the standard of review (Docs. 35, 68), as well as Lawrence's Motion to Reconsider the Magistrate Judge's Order (Doc. 76) shall be denied.<sup>7</sup>

## II. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies

Section 503 of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. § 1133, requires that every employee benefit plan include a procedure affording participants review of an adverse decision of a claim for benefits. See also 29 C.F.R. § 2560.503-1(b) (requiring employee benefit plans to establish and maintain "reasonable procedures governing the filing of benefit claims, notification of benefit determinations, and appeal of adverse benefit determinations"). "The law is clear in this circuit that plaintiffs in ERISA actions must exhaust available

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<sup>7</sup>Lawrence has not argued that a conflict of interest exists such that the heightened arbitrary and capricious standard of review should apply, and there is no evidence of such a conflict. See Bruch, 489 U.S. at 115.

administrative remedies before suing in federal court.” Bickley v. Caremark RX, Inc., 461 F.3d 1325, 1328 (11th Cir. 2006) (quoting Counts v. Amer. Gen’l Life & Acc. Ins. Co., 111 F.3d 105, 108 (11th Cir 1997)). This exhaustion requirement applies equally to claims for benefits and claims for violations of ERISA itself. Perrino v. S. Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., 209 F.3d 1309, 1316 n. 6 (11th Cir. 2000).

The GM Plan contends that it is entitled to summary judgment because Lawrence failed to comply with and exhaust the appeals procedure provided for in the Plan. That procedure is set forth in Section K of Appendix D of the 2003 Supplemental Agreement and requires that an employee who disputes a pension determination must file with the GM Benefits & Services Center a written claim on form BA 1 “Employee Claim to Pension Committee.” (Doc. 59, p. 72). If the employee is not satisfied with the Pension Committee’s decision, the employee may request the Pension Committee – in writing on form BA 1 – to refer the case to the Board of Administration for decision. (Id.). If the Pension Committee cannot agree upon the disposition of a claim, the Pension Committee shall refer the claim to the Board on form BA 2 “Notice of Appeal to Board of Administration.” All materials with respect to an appeal must be mailed to the Secretary, Pension Board of Administration, and all requests for forms BA 1 and BA 2 must be made to the Secretary. (Id.).

In addition, the Summary Plan Description for the GM Plan provides that a beneficiary may appeal a pension decision to his local pension committee. (Doc. 59, p. 156). If the beneficiary does not agree with the committee’s decision, the beneficiary

can then appeal to the Board of Administration.<sup>8</sup> (Id.). There is no dispute that Lawrence received copies of both the 2003 Supplemental Agreement and the Summary Plan Description from GMC on or about July 30, 2007 (see Doc. 59, p. 244), therefore the Court concludes that Lawrence was aware of the dispute procedures available to him.

The GM Plan argues that Lawrence did not comply with the appeals procedures when he sent three letters to the GM Benefits & Services Center and the Plan Administrator. It is undisputed that Lawrence never addressed any of his correspondence to the Secretary, Pension Board of Administration or to his local pension committee, and never used forms BA 1 or BA 2. This Circuit strictly enforces the exhaustion requirement on plaintiffs bringing ERISA claims, Perrino, 209 F.3d at, 1315, therefore, unless Lawrence can establish that resorting to the GM Plan's administrative remedies "would be futile or the remedy inadequate," or that Lawrence was denied "meaningful access" to the administrative review scheme, his claim in this Court must fail. Id., at 1316. Lawrence has made no such showing – and in fact does not even argue this point.

Instead, Lawrence contends that the appeals and claims procedures do not apply to him because the administrative remedy scheme only mentions "employees,"

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<sup>8</sup>ERISA mandates that employees and beneficiaries be provided a Summary Plan Description that gives details of the benefits provided by the Plan, and articulates the claims procedure available to present and adjudicate ERISA claims. See 29 U.S.C. §§ 1021-22; 29 C.F.R. § 2560.503-1(b)(2)(A)-(B).

and Lawrence is not an “employee” as defined by the 2003 Supplemental Agreement.<sup>9</sup> Lawrence is correct that the appeals process described in the 2003 Supplemental Agreement only lists “employees” and does not use the terms “retirees,” “former employees,” “ex-employees,” or “beneficiaries.” Lawrence is further correct that the Agreement defines “employees” as persons who currently work for GMC and does not include retirees or former employees. (Doc. 59, pp. 51-52).

However, it is clear that the 2003 Supplemental Agreement covers all current and former employees – indeed Lawrence himself is seeking to enforce his rights under the Agreement. It is equally clear that the administrative remedies provisions were intended to cover retirees and beneficiaries. The provisions expressly describe how to dispute claims over the computation of pension benefits and supplements, partial or complete suspension of supplements, and credited service – all issues which would only impact a retiree. See Bickley, 461 F.3d at 1329-30 (holding that plan participants who asserted claim for breach of fiduciary duty were not excused from exhausting administrative remedies even though the plan language did not expressly mention fiduciary claims); Perrino, 209 F.3d at 1316-17 (“Our prior precedent makes clear that the exhaustion requirement for ERISA claims should not be excused for technical

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<sup>9</sup>Lawrence alternatively argues that he complied with the administrative procedures when he mailed his letters to the Plan Administrator at the address provided in his Summary Plan Description. However, as the Summary Plan Description and the 2003 Supplemental Agreement make clear, the claim must be mailed to the GM Benefits & Services Center and appeals mailed to the Board; not to the Plan Administrator.

violations of ERISA regulations that do not deny plaintiffs meaningful access to an administrative remedy procedure through which they may receive an adequate remedy). Thus, in this case, the 2003 Supplemental Agreement provided Lawrence with meaningful access to an administrative remedy procedure.

The Court is also persuaded by the fact that several other courts have held that language identical to that in the 2003 Supplemental Agreement applies to retirees and other non-employees even though those persons are not specifically identified in the appeals procedure. See Pitchford v. General Motors Corp., 248 F. Supp. 2d 675, 678 n. 1 (W.D. Mich. 2003) (if former employee had properly asserted an ERISA claim, such claim would not be actionable because former employee failed to exhaust administrative remedies set forth in the Supplemental Agreement); Lloyd v. General Motors Hourly Rate Employees Pension Plan, 1 Fed. Appx. 789, 790 (10th Cir. 2001) (retiree's failure to exhaust administrative remedies open to him under the GM Plan barred his claims under ERISA); Duncan v. General Motors Corp., 2006 WL 375343 (W.D. Ark. 2006) (staying case to allow spouse seeking survivor benefits under the GM Plan to exhaust administrative remedies as set forth in the Plan); Moniz v. G.M.C., 2000 WL 1375285 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 18, 2000) (holding that court did not have jurisdiction over the claims of 22 former employees of GMC who failed to exhaust the GM Plan's administrative remedies) .

Accordingly, the Court concludes that summary judgment is warranted in the GM Plan's favor based on Lawrence's failure to exhaust his administrative remedies. Lawrence's motions for summary judgment are also due to be denied.<sup>10</sup>

**III. The Decision to Reduce Lawrence's Pension Benefits Was Not Arbitrary or Capricious**

Even if Lawrence had exhausted his administrative remedies – or established that such exhaustion would be futile – his claim against the GM Plan would fail on its substantive merits. Lawrence attacks both the GM Plan's initial reduction of his pension benefits to satisfy the 1999 IRS Notice of Levy, and the GM Plan's later reduction of his benefits to account for the \$32,985.00 overpayment. However, in both instances the GM Plan's actions were authorized under applicable federal law and therefore were not arbitrary or capricious.

**A. The 1999 IRS Notice of Levy**

Lawrence is attempting to use his ERISA claims before this Court to challenge the 1999 IRS Notice of Levy. The Notice of Levy the IRS sent to the Defendants contains a statement that "This levy won't attach funds in IRAs, self-employed individuals' retirement accounts or any other retirement plans in your possession or control, unless it is signed in the block to the right." (Doc. 59, p. 300). The block was not signed. Lawrence thus argues that the Notice of Levy was invalid and that the GM

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<sup>10</sup>Lawrence's renewed motion to strike the GM Plan's affirmative defense on exhaustion of administrative remedies is also due to be denied for the reasons set forth in the Magistrate Judge's Order of January 28, 2008 (Doc. 28).

Plan violated his ERISA rights when it complied with the Levy and reduced his pension to satisfy the IRS Notice of Levy.

There is no evidence (or argument by Lawrence) that he ever attempted to challenge the Notice of Levy until June 2007. Putting aside any statute of limitations questions, this is not the proper forum in which to challenge – and the GM Plan is not the proper entity to defend – the validity of an IRS Notice of Levy. The GM Plan did not cause the Notice of Levy to issue, it merely complied with its dictates. Any challenges to the Notice of Levy, or to the IRS sending the Notice of Levy to the Defendants, must be brought against the IRS itself. See e.g., 26 U.S.C. § 6331 (authorizing the IRS to collect unpaid taxes by way of levy on a taxpayer's property); 26 U.S.C. § 6330(c)(2) (providing a hearing procedure by which a taxpayer may raise any challenges to a proposed levy); 26 C.F.R. § 301.6331-1(c)(3) (where a levy is complied with, taxpayers and third parties who have an interest in the property surrendered in response to the levy may secure administrative relief from the IRS or bring suit to recover property under 26 U.S.C. §7426). See also Busby v. IRS, 1997 WL 364507, \* 3 (S.D. Fla. Feb. 23, 1997) (“However, even if Plaintiff's property was collected in error or the levy was invalid, the recourse for a plaintiff who has been taxed unjustly or in error by the federal government is the above-referenced tax refund suit.”).

Moreover, Lawrence has failed to present any legal authority to support his argument that the GM Plan should not have enforced the Notice of Levy and reduced his pension benefits. To the contrary, the law is clear that despite any alleged



procedural deficiencies in the Notice, the GM Plan was obligated to comply with it upon receipt. See 26 U.S.C. § 6332(a) (directing any person in possession of property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made to surrender such property or rights to the Secretary). This obligation extends to the levy of pension benefits, and trumps the anti-alienation provisions of § 1056. Section 6334 of the Internal Revenue Code specifically exempts certain property from levy, but does not exempt pension plan benefits from collection. 26 U.S.C. § 6334. See also 26 C.F.R. §301.6331-1(a); 26 C.F.R. § 1.401(a)-13(b)(2)(I); Shanbaum v. United States, 32 F.3d 180, 183 (5th Cir. 1994) (finding no merit to plaintiff's argument that ERISA's anti-alienation provisions exempt pension benefits from an IRS levy).

Further, if the GM Plan had refused to honor the levy, it would have been liable to the IRS for the value of Lawrence's pension benefits not surrendered, plus costs and interest from the date of the levy. See 26 U.S.C. § 6332(d)(1); United States v. Ruff, 99 F.3d 1559, 1563 (11th Cir. 1996). The GM Plan could also have been subject to an additional penalty of up to 50% of the value of the benefits not surrendered. §6332(d)(2). An entity such as the GM Plan served with a notice of levy "has two, and only two, possible defenses for failure to comply with the demand: that it is not in possession of the property of the taxpayer, or that the property is subject to a prior judicial attachment or execution." United States v. National Bank of Commerce, 472 U.S. 713, 727 (1985). Lawrence has not alleged either of these conditions precedent; therefore, he cannot now attack the GM Plan's compliance with the Notice of Levy.

Lastly, the law is equally settled that once the GM Plan complied with the IRS Notice of Levy, it was absolved of all liability:

Any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made who, upon demand by the Secretary, surrenders such property or rights to property (or discharges such obligation) to the Secretary (or who pays a liability under subsection (d)(1)) shall be discharged from any obligation or liability to the delinquent taxpayer and any other person with respect to such property or rights to property arising from such surrender or payment.

26 U.S.C. § 6332(e). See also Carmen v. Parsons, 789 F. 2d 1532, 1534 (11th Cir. 1986) (defendant sued for paying out funds pursuant to IRS levies immune from liability as a matter of law by virtue of 26 U.S.C. § 6332(d)); Busby, 1997 WL 364507 at \* (“The mere fact of compliance . . . with the Notice of Levy filed by the IRS does not give rise to a claim upon which relief may be granted.”).

Accordingly, Lawrence cannot sue the GM Plan, under ERISA or any other legal theory, based on the GM Plan’s compliance with the 1999 IRS Notice of Levy, regardless of whether any procedural deficiencies existed in the Notice of Levy itself. Rather, it is clear that the GM Plan’s compliance with the Notice of Levy was in accordance with applicable law, and therefore, its actions were not arbitrary or capricious. For this reason, the GM Plan is entitled to summary judgment on the portion of Lawrence’s claim attacking the Notice of Levy.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>For the same reasons, Lawrence’s motion to determine if the statute of limitations has expired on the IRS Notice of Levy (Doc. 81), which is an attack on the merits of the levy itself, is  
(continued...)

## **B. Recoupment of the Overpayment**

Lawrence next challenges the GM Plan's reduction of his monthly pension benefits starting in July 2007 to recoup the \$32,985.00 overpayment as violating §1056(d)(1); and 26 CFR § 1.401(a)-13(d)(1)(I); both of which limit a pension plan's assignment or alienation of benefits to 10% of the monthly benefit, and require the beneficiary to acquiesce in the assignment. Lawrence also points to the 2003 Supplemental Agreement, which contains language tracking the anti-alienation provisions of § 1056 and the 10% limit. (Doc. 59, pp. 47-48). According to Lawrence, the GM Plan violated these provisions when it reduced his benefits without receiving his prior written authorization, and in an amount exceeding the 10% cap.

Section 206(d)(1) of ERISA mandates that "[e]ach pension plan shall provide that benefits provided under the plan may not be assigned or alienated." 29 U.S.C. §1056(d)(1). In accordance with the mandates of § 1056, the 2003 Supplemental Agreement contains a lengthy anti-alienation provision which tracks the language of that statute. In particular, the Agreement states that a retired employee may agree in writing to have an amount of not less than \$80.00, but no more than 10% of the retired employee's monthly benefit withheld to repay "any outstanding overpayment owing to any benefit plan of the Corporation." (Doc. 59, p. 48). In this case, the GM Plan reduced Lawrence's monthly benefit by 100% for a few months, and then by 50%

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<sup>11</sup>(...continued)  
also due to be denied.

thereafter, without ever receiving any written acquiescence from Lawrence. Thus, it would seem that the GM Plan has violated both the terms of the 2003 Supplemental Agreement and the dictates of §1056.

In response, the GM Plan states that it has interpreted the anti-alienation provisions contained in the 2003 Supplemental Agreement – in particular the 10% overpayment limitation – to only apply to overpayments made by other benefits plans, and not to overpayments made by the GM Plan itself. As discussed below, the Court finds that this interpretation of the Agreement's anti-alienation provision is reasonable and in accordance with applicable law, and therefore cannot be arbitrary or capricious. Collins v. American Cast Iron Pipe Co., 105 F.3d 1368, 1370 (11th Cir 1997) ("The first step in reviewing the benefits decision of an ERISA plan administrator is determining whether the administrator's interpretation of the Plan was legally correct. . . . If the administrator's interpretation was correct, then the inquiry ends."). See also Jett v. Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Ala., Inc., 890 F.2d 1137, 1140 (11th Cir. 1989) ("As long as a reasonable basis appears for [the] decision, it must be upheld as not being arbitrary and capricious, even if there is evidence that would support a contrary decision."); Carnaghi v. Phoenix American Life Ins. Co., 238 F. Supp. 2d 1373 (N.D. Ga. 2002) ("Under the line of cases dealing with the legal interpretation of the plan, if the administrator's interpretation was legally correct, the inquiry ends because the conclusion would be the same under any of the three standards of review.").

It does not appear that the Eleventh Circuit has directly addressed the intersection of the anti-alienation provisions of 29 U.S.C. § 1056 and the recovery of an overpayment of benefits by the plan itself. The answer instead can be found in the Treasury Regulations, which expressly state that the terms “assignment” or “alienation” for purposes of § 1056 do not include any arrangement for the recovery by the plan of overpayments of benefits previously made to a participant. 26 C.F.R. § 1.401(a)-13(c)(2)(iii). This is so because the anti-alienation provisions apply only to setoffs of the beneficiary’s prospective rights and benefits against external claims, not to funds that have been paid out in error (overpayments) by the Plan itself. Thus, nothing is being alienated when a pension plan is merely recovering funds that it previously gave to the beneficiary, and which the beneficiary was never entitled to. A person who owes the plan money is simply treated as having been paid in advance and is not entitled to a resumption of payments until there is a net balance due from the Plan.

Several courts in other Circuits have analyzed this regulation, and have uniformly held that a plan’s recoupment of an overpayment made to a beneficiary does not afoul of § 1056’s anti-alienation provisions. See Trucking Employees of North Jersey Welfare Fund, Inc. v. Colville, 16 F.3d 52 (3rd Cir. 1994); Coar v. Kazimir, 990 F.2d 1413, 1422 (3rd Cir. 1993); Palmer v. Johnson & Johnson Pension Plan, 2009 WL 3029794 (D.N.J. Sept. 17, 2009); In re Radcliffe, 390 B.R. 881 (N.D. Ind. 2008); Eubanks v. Prudential Ins. Co. Of America, 336 F. Supp. 2d 521, 531-32 (M.D.N.C. 2004); Tucker v. General Motors Ret. Program, 949 F. Supp. 47, 55 (D. Mass. 1996).

The Court agrees with this body of authority and holds that the GM Plan's recoupment of the \$32,985.00 overpayment it made to Lawrence – and the interpretation of the anti-alienation language in the 2003 Supplemental Agreement to apply only to overpayments made by other benefits plans – was both legally correct and not arbitrary and capricious. Accordingly, the Court concludes that both § 1056 and the anti-alienation provisions of the 2003 Supplemental Agreement do not apply to Lawrence and, therefore, his argument that he never gave written authorization to reduce his monthly benefits is without merit.<sup>12</sup>

Lawrence's final argument is that the GM Plan was precluded from recouping its overpayment from his pension benefits by virtue of his 2001 Bankruptcy Petition, filed in the Northern District of Florida. In re: Walter J. Lawrence, Case No. 01-70047-TLH4. In particular, Lawrence points to a May 8, 2001 Order from the United States Bankruptcy Judge stating that the exemptions claimed by Lawrence for various property had been automatically granted. (Doc. 59, p. 323). Included in the exempt property is Lawrence's pension benefits and rights under the GM Plan (Id., p. 324). Because Lawrence's pension benefits and rights were deemed exempt from property of the bankruptcy estate pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 522, Lawrence claims that his pension

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<sup>12</sup>Lawrence also alleges, without any evidence in support, that he has voluntarily paid to the IRS the amount of \$32,985.00. Even if that is true, such payment has no bearing on the undisputed fact that for 30 months, the GM Plan made payments to the IRS on behalf of Lawrence's tax obligations, while simultaneously paying Lawrence his pension benefits, thereby creating an overpayment which the GM Plan was within its rights to recoup.

benefits were also protected from any recoupment or levy actions on the part of the GM Plan.

This argument fails for several reasons. First, a tax debt is not dischargeable during bankruptcy and can continue to be collected during the pendency of bankruptcy proceedings. 26 U.S.C. § 523; In re Chastang, 116 B.R. 833, 834 (M.D. Fla. 1990). Second, Lawrence's pension benefits were admittedly exempt from the bankruptcy estate, and therefore could be subject to levy. 26 C.F.R. § 301.6871(a)-2(a). See also In re DeMarah, 62 F.3d 1248 (9th Cir. 1995) (debtor cannot avoid federal tax liens on exempt property in bankruptcy). Thus, to the extent Lawrence is again challenging the GM Plan's enforcement of the 1999 IRS Notice of Levy, that argument is unavailing.

Lawrence also cannot hide behind his bankruptcy to avoid the GM Plan's recoupment of its overpayment. Recoupments of overpayments do not violate the automatic stay provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 362. They also are not prohibited by 11 U.S.C. § 542(a)(2), which precludes a creditor from attempting to setoff a debt against personal property of a debtor following a discharge in bankruptcy. In re Jones, 289 B.R. 188, 191-93 (M.D. Fla. 2002) (attachment of former employee's disability benefits to recover benefit overpayments did not violate discharge injunction).

The most compelling reason for rejecting Lawrence's argument is the fact (notably omitted by Lawrence himself), that his bankruptcy estate was closed on December 28, 2001. See In re Lawrence, Case No. 01-70047-TLH4 (Docket Entry. 73). Since that time, Lawrence has filed a host of motions for reconsideration and

appeals, none of which have been successful. The GM Plan's overpayment to Lawrence did not commence until January 2005 – more than three (3) years after Lawrence's bankruptcy estate was closed. Thus, the monies the GM Plan is in the process of recouping did not exist at the time of Lawrence's bankruptcy, and were never part of the bankruptcy estate. For all these reasons, the Court concludes that Lawrence's 2001 Bankruptcy Petition does not preclude the GM Plans' recoupment actions, and does not render those actions arbitrary or capricious.

The GM Plan is entitled to summary judgment in its favor with respect to Lawrence's claims relating to the recoupment of the \$32,985.00 overpayment.

### **Conclusion**

Accordingly, upon due consideration, it is hereby ORDERED as follows:

(1) Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 35) is DENIED as to Defendant General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan;

(2) Defendants' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 51) is GRANTED as to Defendant General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan. The Clerk is directed to enter judgment in favor of Defendant General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan and against Plaintiff Walter J. Lawrence as to all claims. Defendant General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan's request for attorney's fees and costs is DENIED;



(3) Plaintiff's Request for a Hearing on his Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 53) is DENIED AS MOOT;

(4) Plaintiff's Renewed Motion to Strike Defendants' Affirmative Defense of Failure to Exhaust Administrative Remedies Re: Defendants' Answer to Plaintiff's Amended Complaint (Doc. 65) is DENIED;

(5) Plaintiff's Second Motion for Summary Judgment Re: Amended Complaint (Doc. 68) is DENIED as to Defendant General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan;

(6) Plaintiff's Motion to Take Judicial Notice (Doc. 73) is DENIED;

(7) Defendants' Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Motion for the Court to Take Judicial Notice (Doc. 74) is DENIED AS MOOT;

(8) Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider Magistrate Judge's Order (Doc. 76) is DENIED;

(9) Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendants' Affirmative Defense # 6 (Doc. 79) is DENIED;

(10) Defendants' Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Motion for the Court to Strike Defendant's Affirmative Defense (Doc. 80) is DENIED AS MOOT;

(11) Plaintiff's Motion to Determine if the Statute of Limitations has Expired Re: IRS Notice of Levy Dated May 19, 1999, and Motion for Hearing (Doc. 81) are DENIED;

(12) Defendants' Motion to Allow Their Counsel to Attend the Pre-Trial Conference by Telephone (Doc. 82) is DENIED AS MOOT;

(13) Defendants' Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Motion to Determine the Statute of Limitations Re: IRS Levy (Doc. 83) is DENIED AS MOOT;

(14) Plaintiff's Motion to Sanction Defendants' for Defendants' Failure to Comply With Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, Rule 26(a)(3) and This Court's Case Management and Scheduling Order Entered on the 25th Day of February, 2008 (Doc. 88) is DENIED AS MOOT;

(15) Plaintiff's Motion to Recuse (Doc. 90) is DENIED for failure to satisfy the standards of 28 U.S.C. §§ 144 and 455. See United States v. Greenough, 782 F. 2d 1556, 1558 (11th Cir. 1986) ("a judge, having been assigned to a case, should not recuse himself on unsupported, irrational, or highly tenuous speculation."). The affidavit attached to the Plaintiff's motion is also not legally sufficient to warrant recusal under § 144, as it does not allege facts that would convince a reasonable person that bias actually exists. Christo v. Padgett, 223 F.3d 1324, 1333 (11th Cir. 2000).

(16) Plaintiff's Motion for the Court to Rule on Plaintiff's Pending Motions (Doc. 92) is DENIED AS MOOT.

(17) Pursuant to Defendant General Motors Corporation's Notice of Bankruptcy (Doc. 93) and 11 U.S.C. § 362, all claims against Defendant General Motor Corporation and all further proceedings against General Motors Corporation in this case are STAYED. Because the remaining claims in this case are now dormant, the Clerk is

directed to terminate any and all pending motions as they relate to General Motors Corporation and dismiss the case, subject to the right of any party to move to reopen the case upon a showing that the bankruptcy stay has been lifted, or for other good cause shown.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DONE and ORDERED at Ocala, Florida this 21st day of September, 2010.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Copies to: Counsel of Record  
Maurya McSheehy